

43378 and 43379—Continued.

quesas Islands, where it grows wild in the low-lying valleys and along the seashore. Mr. Ahnne has supplied specimens of this plant, not because of its qualities as a forage (since it has no value as an animal food), but because he believed it might be of interest to the Department of Agriculture to learn of its presence here. There are very few forage grasses in the colony, and the land available for pastures is of limited area."

43380 and 43381.

From Dindigul, southern India. Presented by Rev. Willis P. Elwood, American Madura Mission. Received September 27, 1916. Quoted notes by Rev. Mr. Elwood.

43380. CANAVALI GLADIATUM (Jacq.) DC. Fabaceæ. **Sword bean.**

"The beans are a very good variety and are perennial. A kind of trellis or arbor should be provided for the beans to run on, as they are rampant growers. The pods when young and tender are cooked, and no Golden Wax bean can surpass them in quality. Of course, they are a purely tropical plant, but they would probably grow in the most southern parts of the country."

43381. MAXIMILIANEA GOSSYPIUM (L.) Kuntze. Cochlospermaceæ.
(*Cochlospermum gossypium* DC.)

"The seeds are of a variety of silk cotton. The trees grow in shallow soil on the top of sloping rocks. The flowers are lemon colored, up to 6 inches in diameter, and are very fragrant. The trees grow at altitudes of 2,000 to 2,500 feet in latitude 10° N. They are never seen anywhere except above rocks."

43382. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. **Peach.**
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

From Swatow, China. Presented by Mr. G. Hanson, American consul. Received September 28, 1916.

"Cling variety."

43383 to 43385.

From Brazil. Collected by Dr. J. N. Rose, United States National Museum. Received September 25, 1916.

43383. ARAUCARIA BRASILIANA A. Rich. Pinaceæ.

"Rose No. 20427. From Monte Serrat, vicinity of Itatiaya, Brazil; collected July 26, 1915."

A tall evergreen tree, native in southern Brazil, sometimes 100 feet high, with large and nearly globular cones. The wood is used in construction work for turning, ship's masts, cabinetwork, and for matches. The thick, resinous bark yields, by a fermentation process, an agreeable medicinal drink, and the ashes contain much potash; the resin exuded by the bark furnishes by-products useful in the industries and in medicine. The edible seeds produce white and delicate starch. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, p. 346, and from *Correa, Flora do Brazil*, p. 61.)

43384. IPOMOEA sp. Convolvulaceæ.

"Rose No. 19969. From the vicinity of Machado Portella, Bahia, Brazil; collected June 19 to 23, 1915."